Projections of precipitation extremes, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones and blockings

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- *application of high-resolution model for future climate projections*
- *multi-decades integrations needed*
- poster by H. Murakami tomorrow on hurricane changes

Projection of the Change in Weather Extremes Using Super-High-Resolution Atmospheric Models in the KAKUSHIN Program

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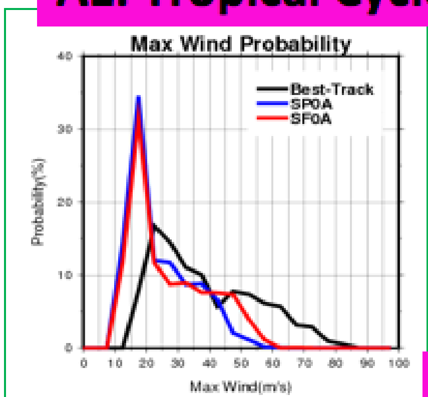
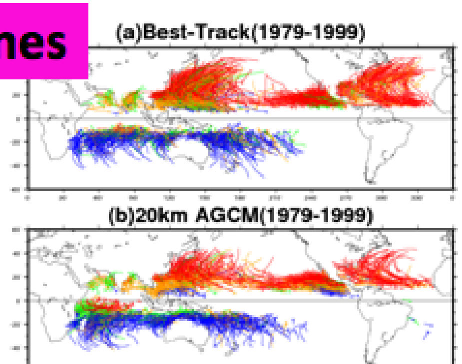
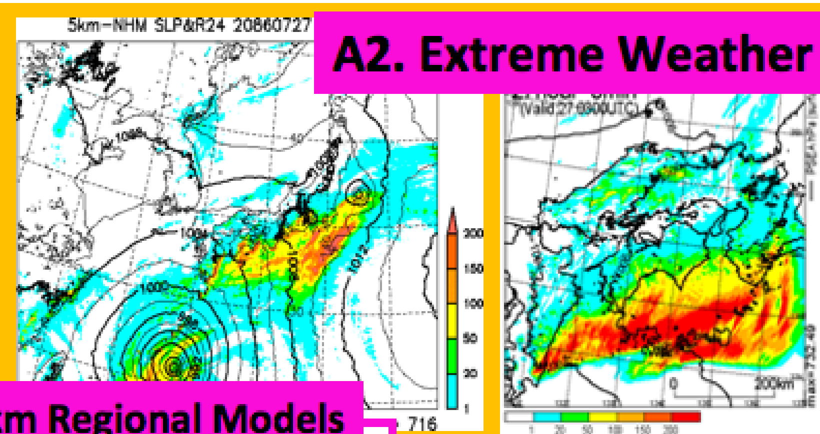
Kuniyoshi Takeuchi (ICHARM/PWRI) and **Hiroki Kondo** (AESTO) with the project team

A1. Tropical Cyclones

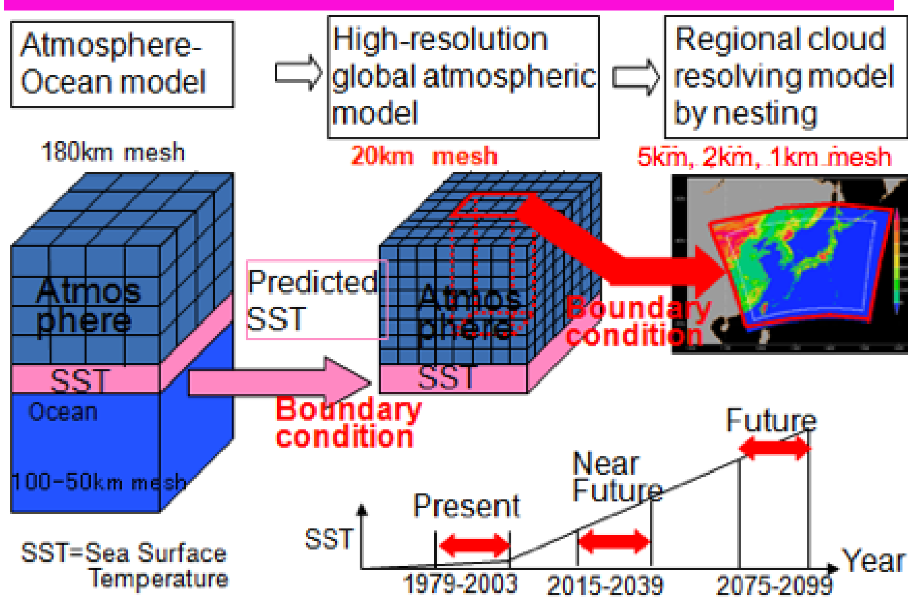




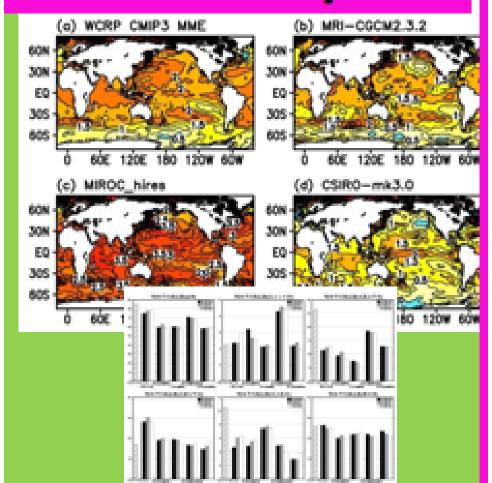
A2. Extreme Weather



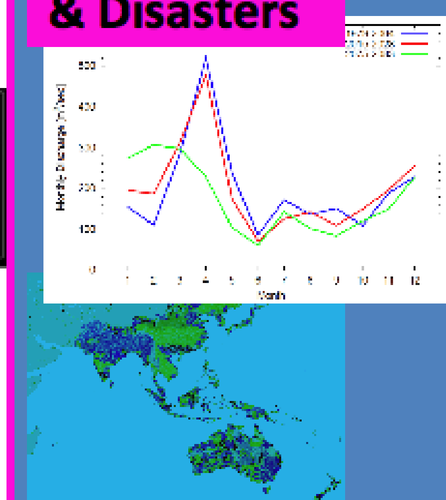
20km Global and 1-, 2- & 5-km Regional Models



B. Uncertainty

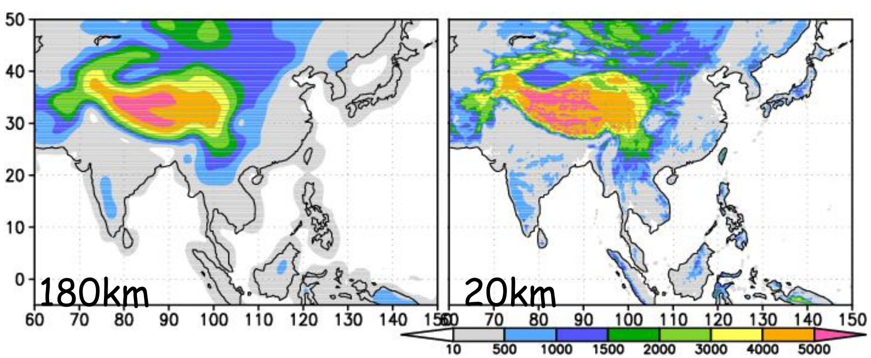


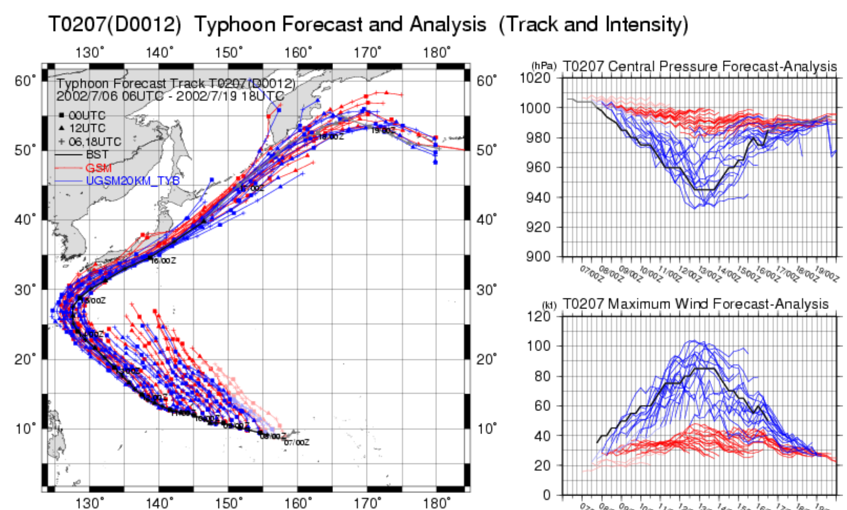
C. Flood & Disasters



MRI/JMA Atmospheric GCM

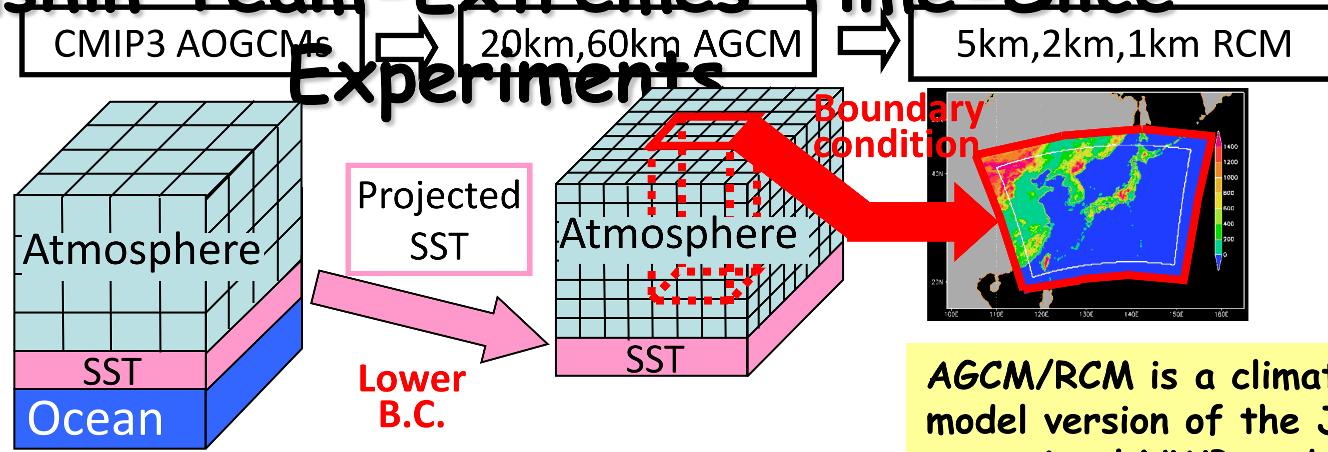
- JMA : Operational global NWP model from Nov 2007
- MRI : Next generation climate model
- Based on operational JMA-GSM
- Resolution: TL959 (20km) with 60 layers (0.4 hPa)
- Time integration: Semi-Lagrangian Scheme (Yoshimura, 2004)
- Physics
  - SW radiation: Shibata & Uchiyama (1992)
  - LW radiation: Shibata & Aoki (1989)
  - Cumulus convection: Prognostic Arakawa-Schubert (Randall and Pan, 1993)
  - Land hydrology: MJ-SiB: SiB with 4 soil-layers and 3 snow-layers
  - Clouds: large-scale condensation, Cumulus, stratocumulus
  - PBL: Mellor & Yamada (1974,1982) level-2 closure model
  - Gravity wave drag: Iwasaki et al. (1989) + Rayleigh friction





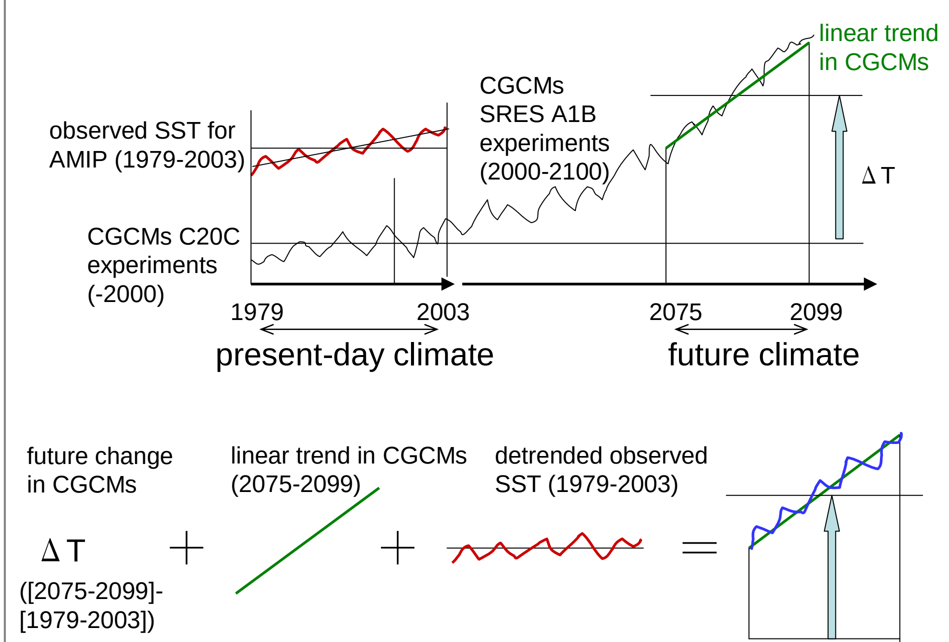
Typhoon 60km vs 20km

Kakushin Team-Extremes Time-Slice Experiments



AGCM/RCM is a climate model version of the JMA operational NWP models

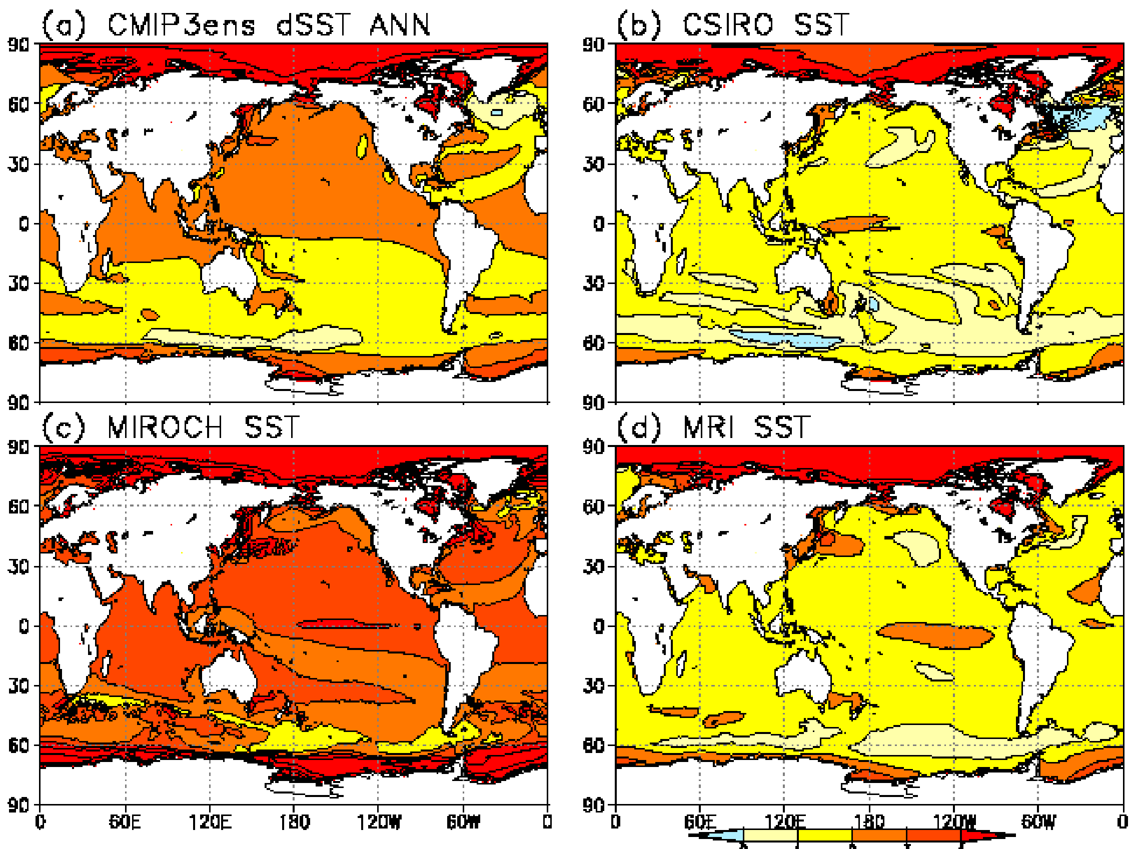
- Present-day (1979-2003)
  - the observed sea surface temperature (SST) and sea-ice concentration
- Near Future (2015-2039) and Future (2075-2099)
  - the SST and sea-ice anomalies of the CMIP3 multi-model ensemble mean are added to the observations, retaining the present interannual variability



Mizuta et al. (2008)

Use of one-member 20-km AGCM run and ensemble runs with 60-km AGCM

period	SST	initial condition 0	initial condition 1	initial condition 2
Present: 1979-2003	observation	HP0A	HP0A_m01	HP0A_m02
Future: 2075-2099	CMIP3 average	HF0A	HF0A_m01	HF0A_m02
	MRI-CGCM2.3.2	HF0A_mri	HF0A_mri_m01	HF0A_mri_m02
	MIROC_hires	HF0A_miroch	HF0A_miroch_m01	HF0A_miroch_m02
	CSIRO	HF0A_csiro	HF0A_csiro_m01	HF0A_csiro_m02



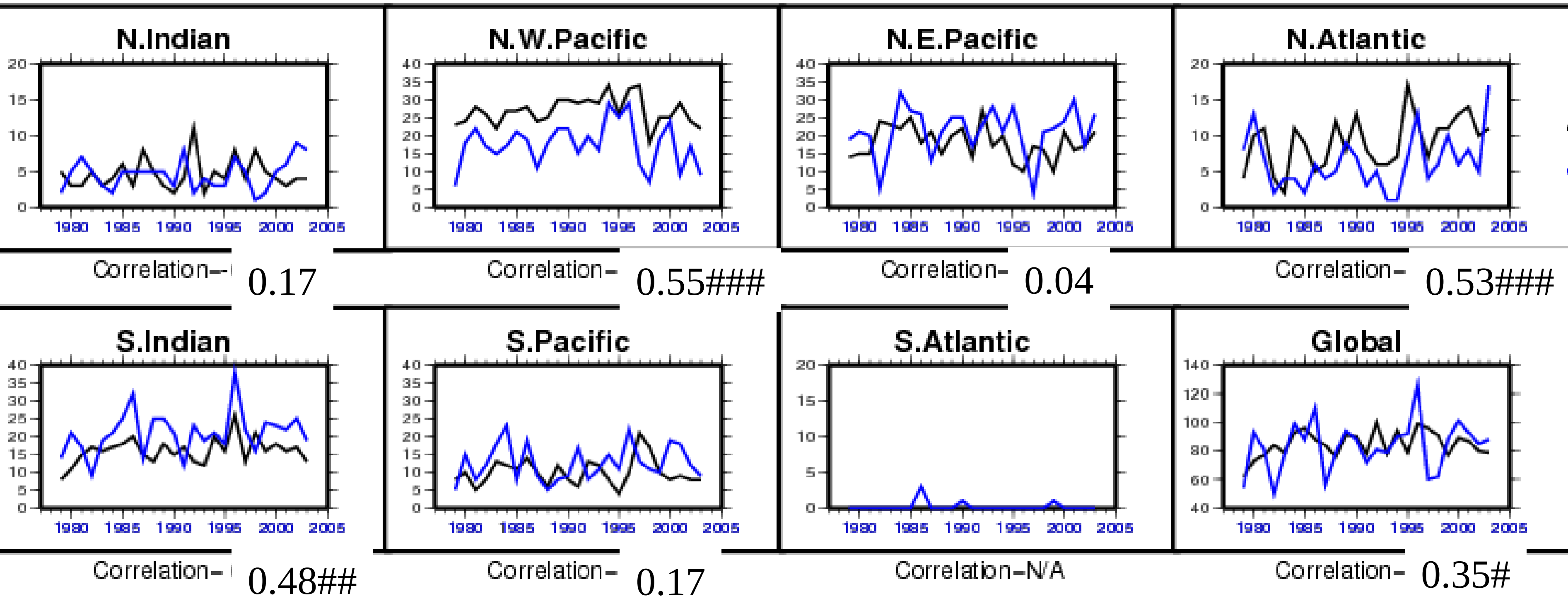
- 20-km:
  1 realization
- 60-km:
  4 SST anomalies
  3 initial conditions

Tropical cyclones

Validation: Inter-annual variation of TC frequency

Observation

20-km AGCM (AMIP run 1979-2003)



There is a skill for TC frequency interannual variation associated with ENSO

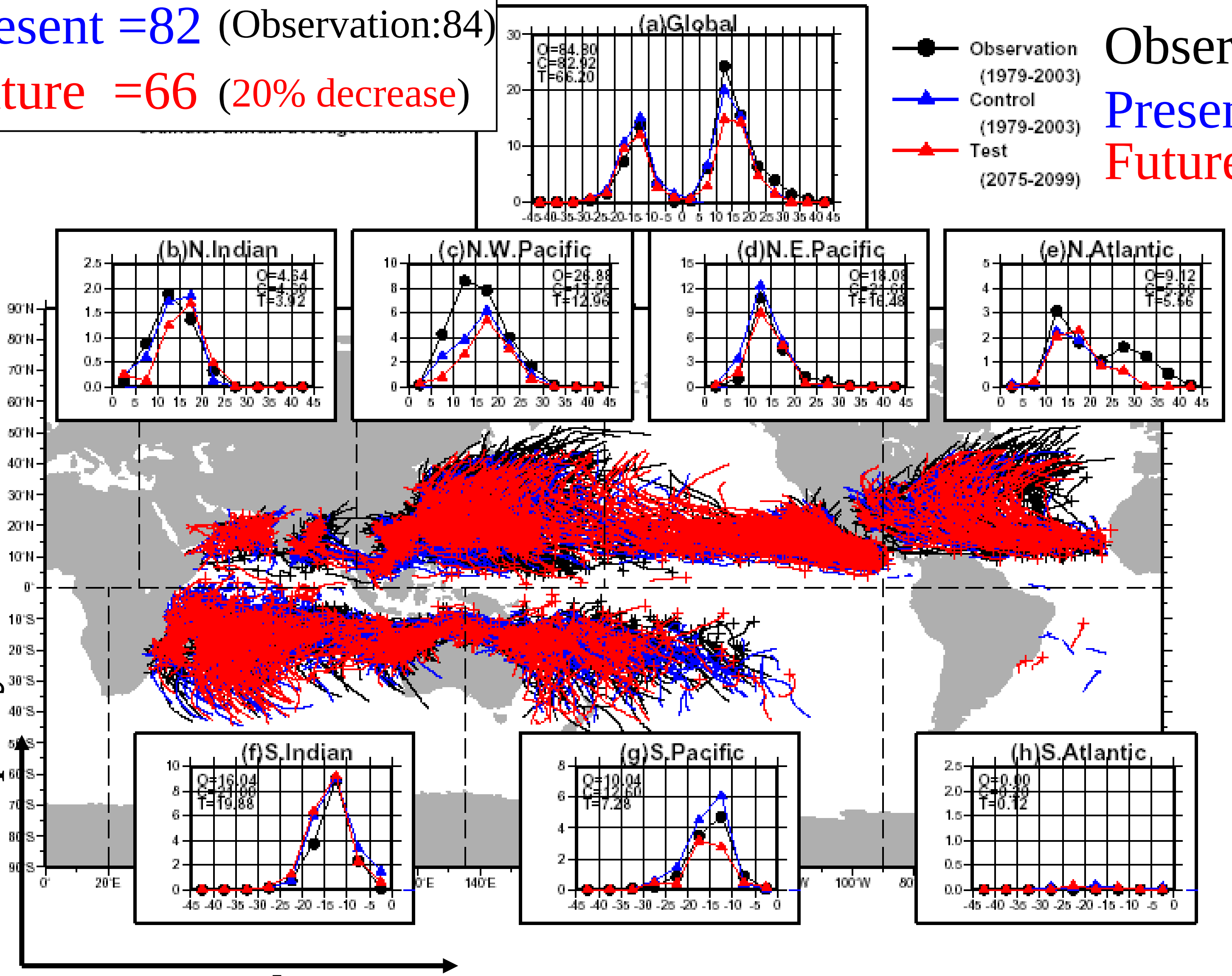
###:99% significance level
##:95% significance level
#:90% significance level

Number of TC Generated in Each Latitude

Annual global average

Present =82 (Observation:84)

Future =66 (20% decrease)



Observation

Present-day(25yr)

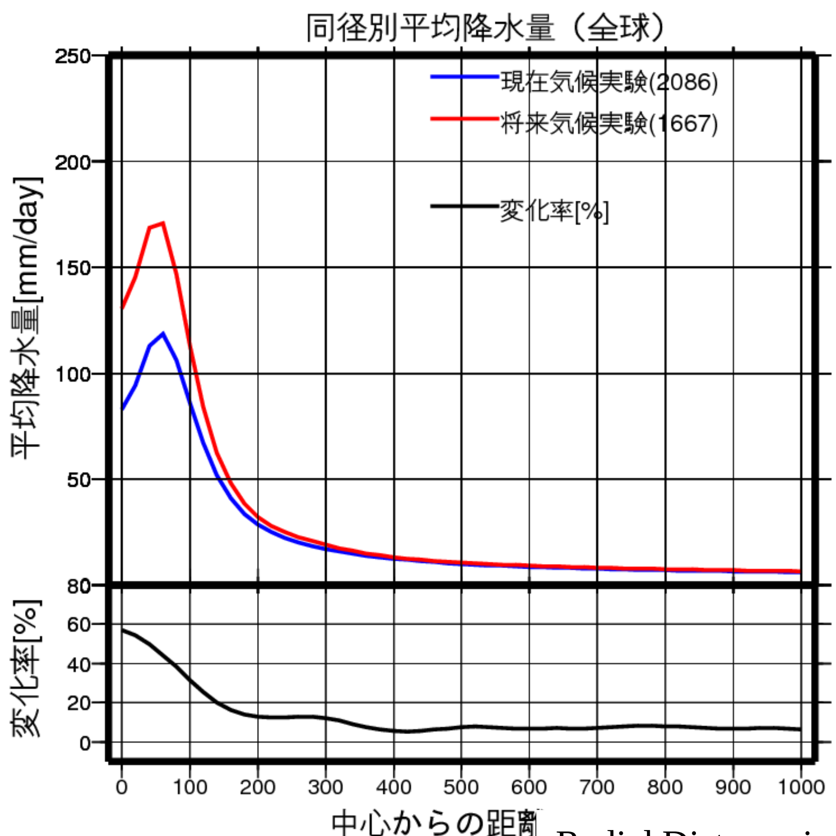
Future(25yr)

TC freqency

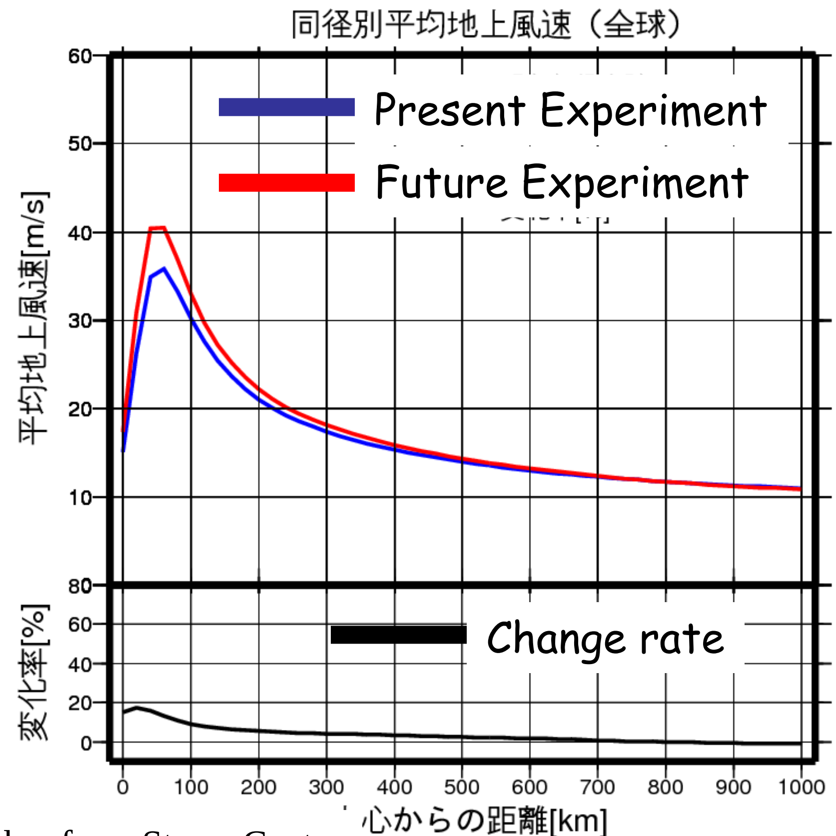
Latitude

Radial Profile Change around TC

Precipitation



Surface Wind



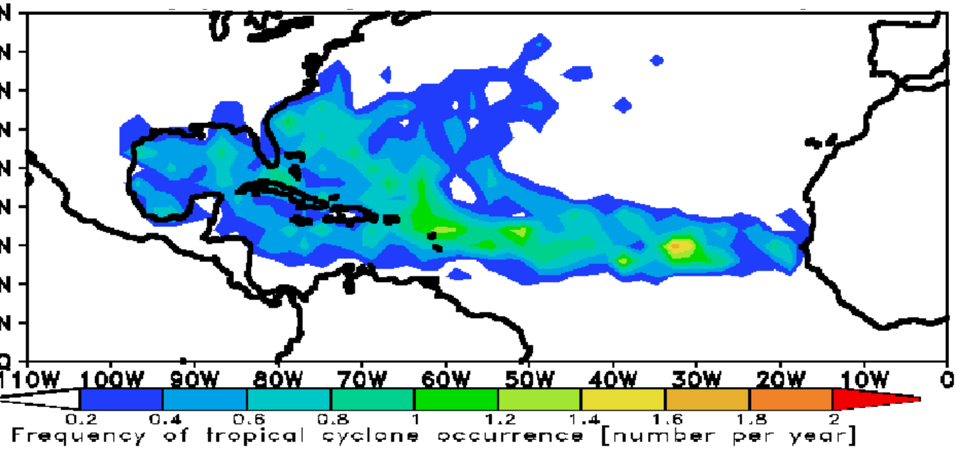
Radial Distance in km from Storm Center

- Large changes occur near inner-core region, 40-60% for precipitation and 15-20% for surface wind.
- A surface wind speed increase of more than 4% can be seen up to 500 km from storm center.

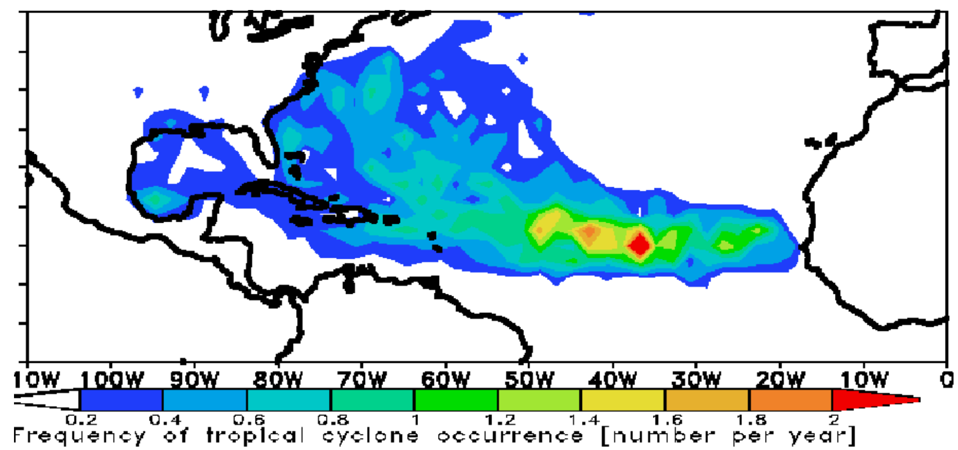
TC track changes

Future change in frequency of TC occurrence

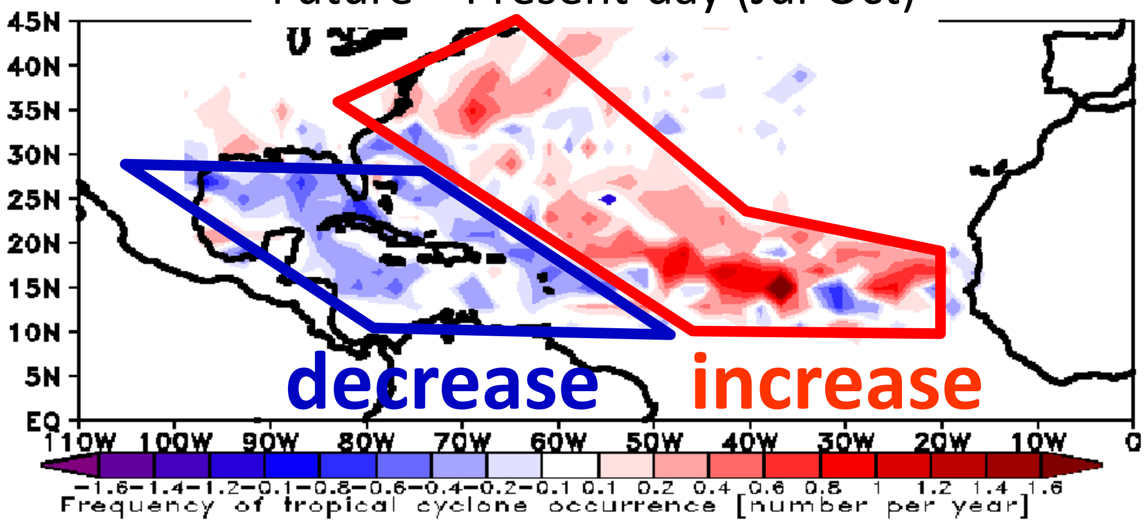
Present-day (1979-2003, Jul-Oct)



Future (2075-2000, Jul-Oct)



Future – Present-day (Jul-Oct)

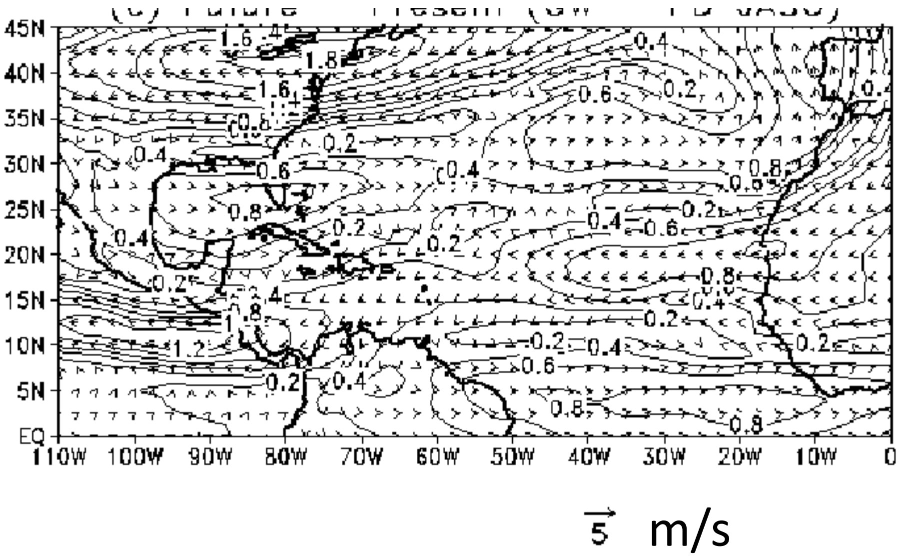


The TC frequency will decrease in the western North Atlantic and increase in the eastern North Atlantic

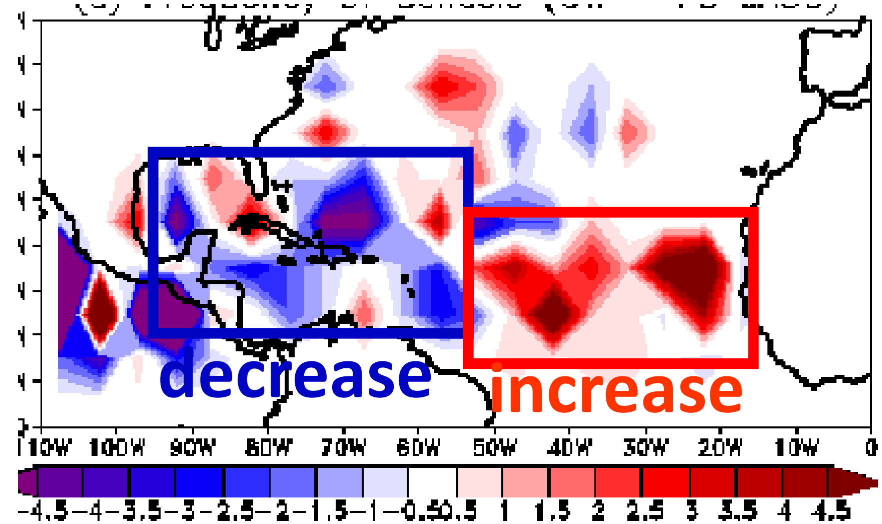
See poster by H. Murakami

Reason for track change

Change in steering flow (Jul-Oct)



Change in frequency of genesis (Jul-Oct)



only a small difference in steering flows

Track changes are caused by alternation in TC genesis locations rather than in TC steering flows

See poster by H. Murakami

Future change in Genesis Potential Index

$$GPI = \left|10^5 \eta\right|^{3/2} \left(\frac{R}{50}\right)^3 \left(\frac{V_{pot}}{70}\right)^3 (1 + 0.1V_{shear})^{-2} \left(\frac{-\omega + 0.1}{0.1}\right)$$

Absolute vorticity at 850 hPa

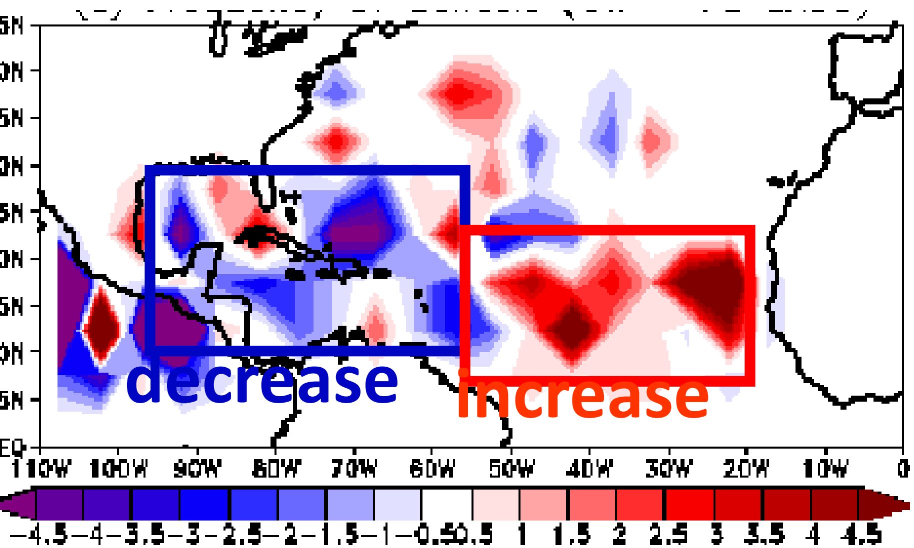
Relative humidity at 600 hPa

Maximum potential intensity

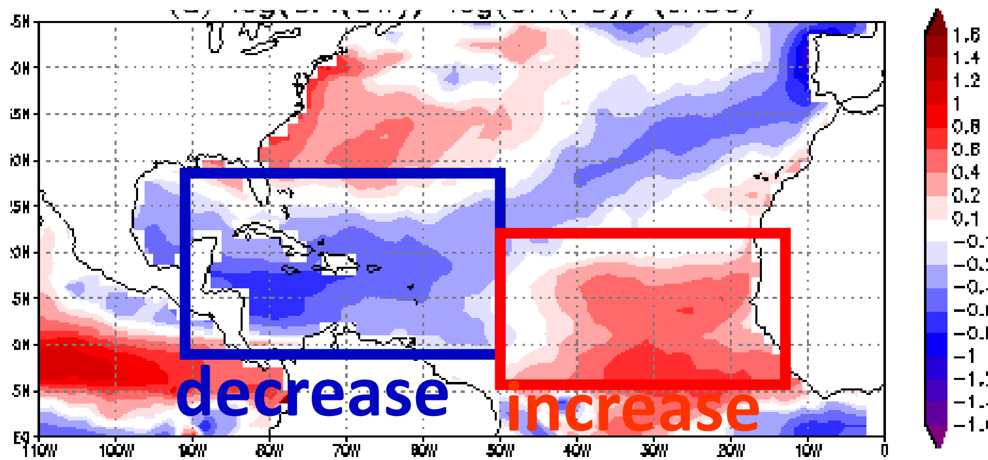
Vertical wind shear between 850 hPa and 200 hPa

Vertical velocity at 500 hPa

Change in frequency of genesis (Jul-Oct)



Change in GPI (Jul-Oct)



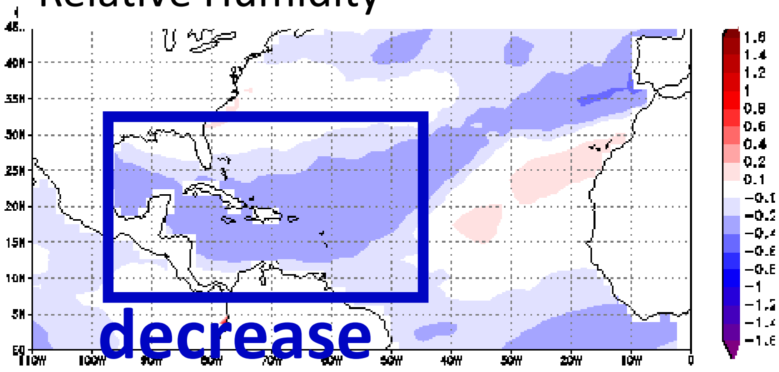
The GPI change correctly depicts the change in frequency of genesis

The GPI can be used to determine which of the GPI elements contribute most to its future change

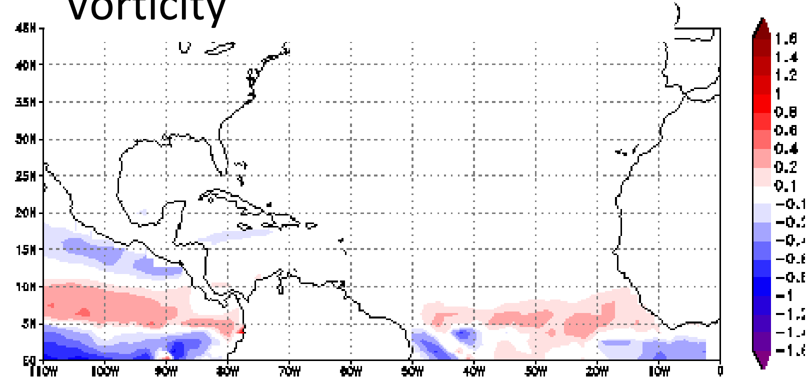
See poster by H. Murakami

Influential factor to the change in GPI

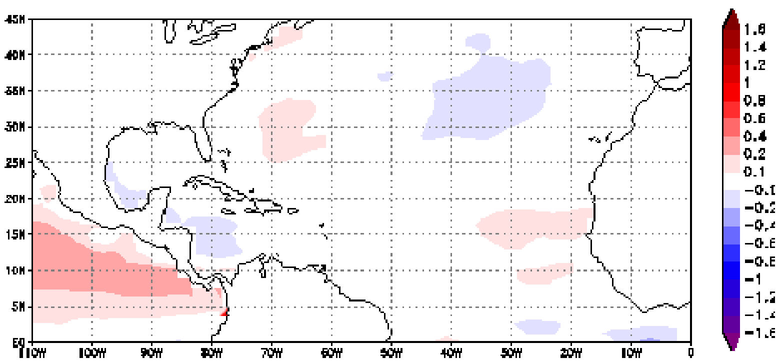
Relative Humidity



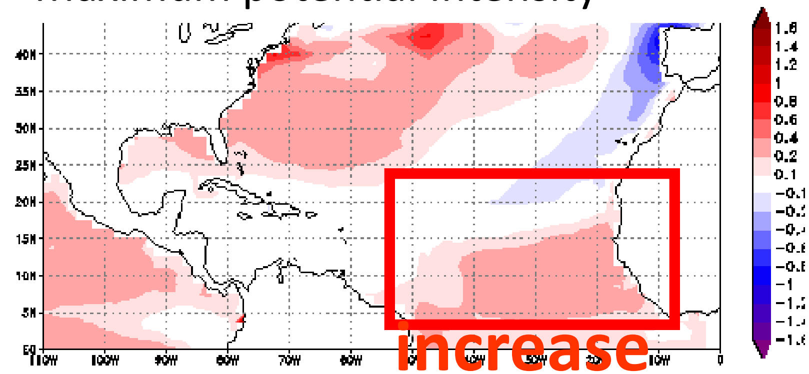
Vorticity



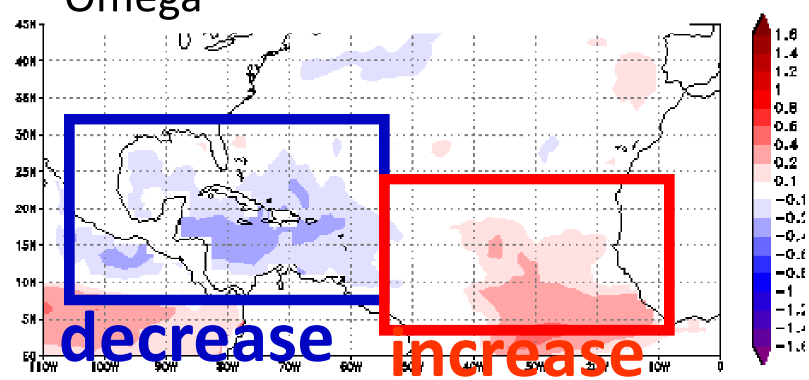
Vertical Shear



Maximum potential Intensity



Omega

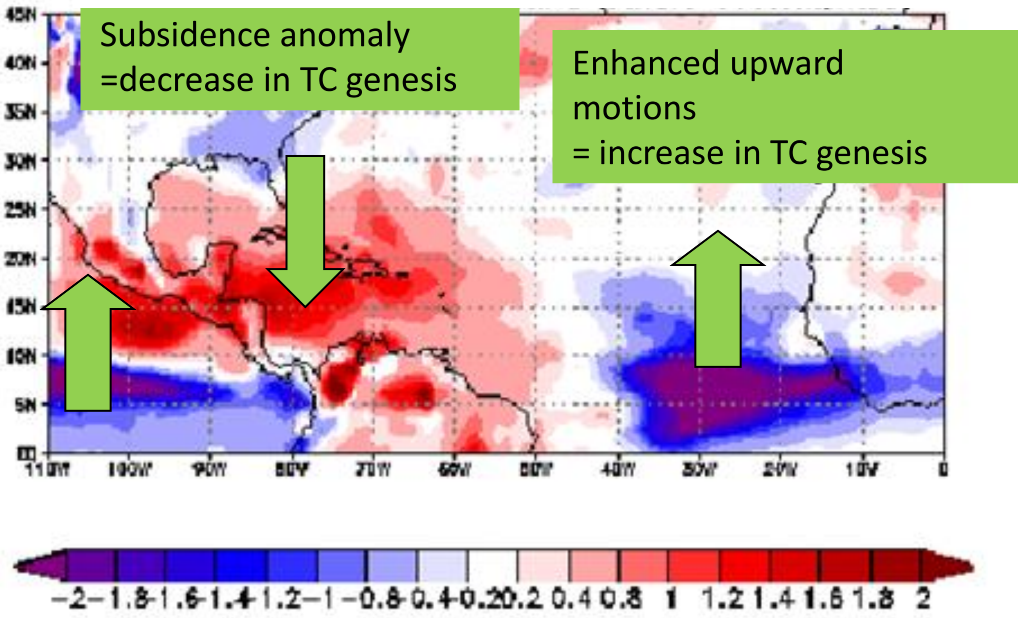


Changes in the maximum potential intensity and omega terms make the dominant contribution to the increase in the GPI within the eastern North Atlantic, whereas the relative humidity and omega terms make the largest contribution to the decrease in the GPI within the western North Atlantic

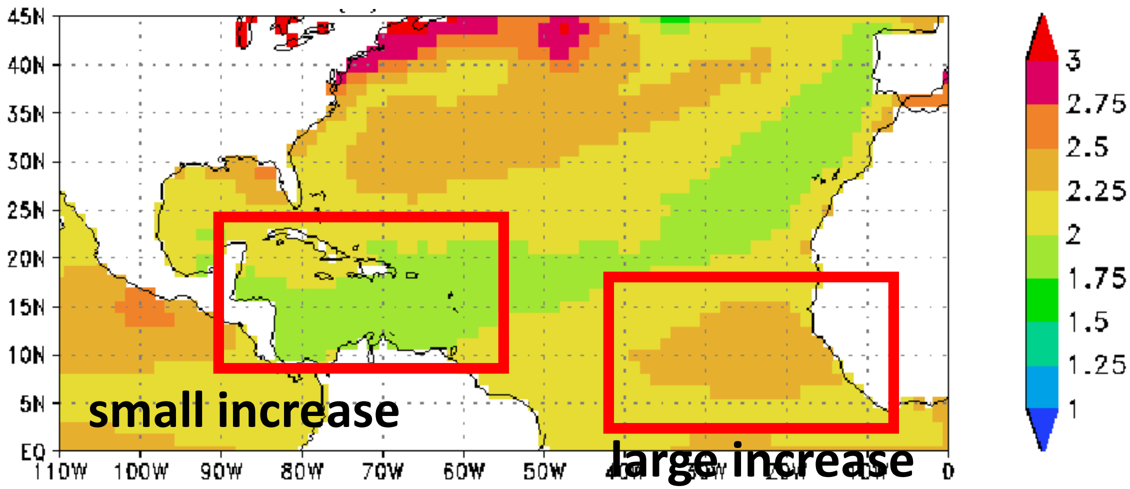
See poster by H. Murakami

Reason for TC genesis change

Change in Omega (Jul-Oct)



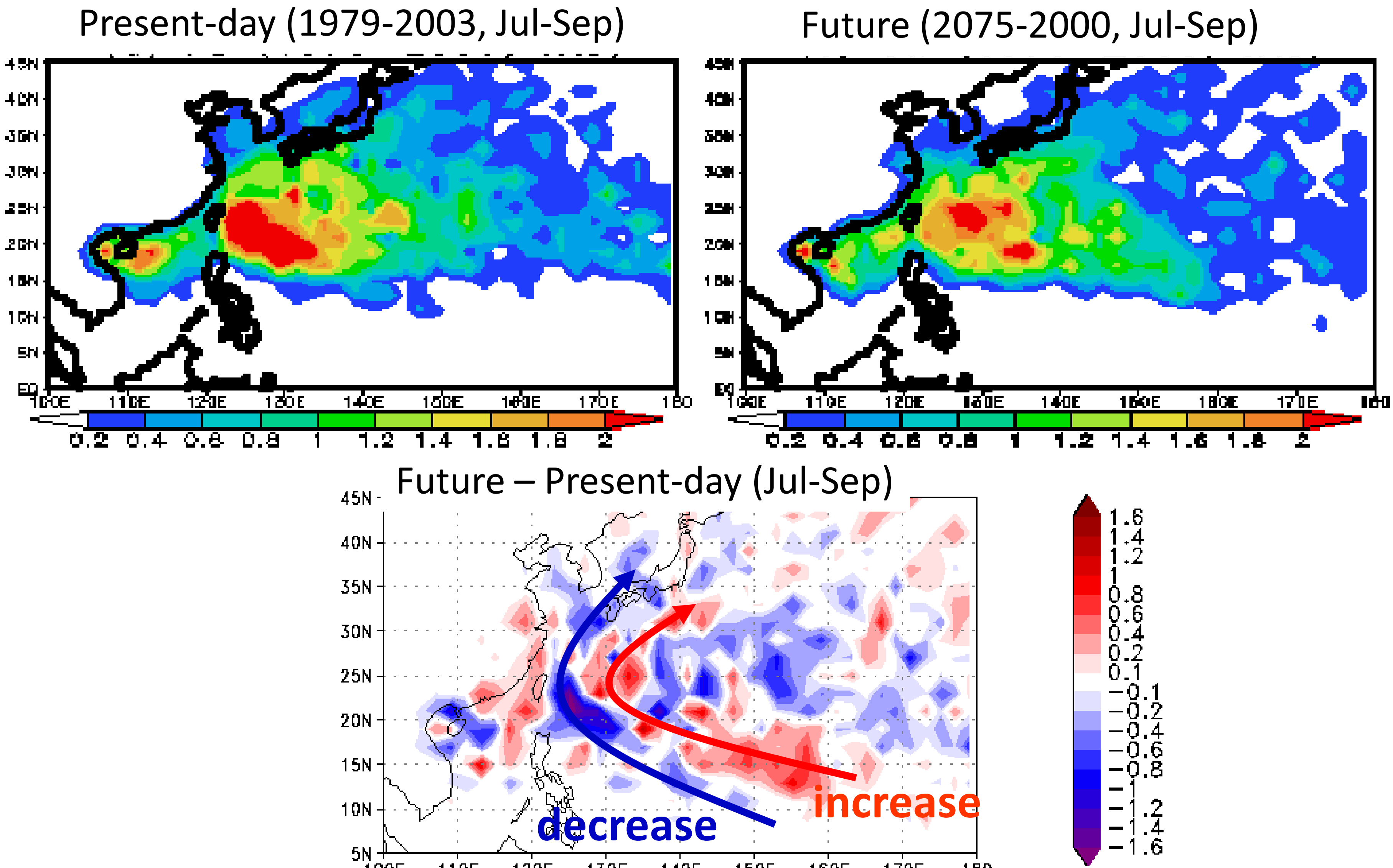
Change in prescribed SST (Jul-Oct)



The reduction of genesis in the west North Atlantic is attributed to decreases in relative humidity and ascending motion caused by an enhanced large scale subsidence, whereas the increase of genesis in the southeast North Atlantic arises from increasing upward motion and convective available potential energy due to local ocean surface warming

See poster by H. Murakami

Future change in frequency of TC occurrence



Frequency of TC landfall over Japan and Korea may decrease

Future change in tropical cyclone frequency with various resolutions and SST settings

Future change in TC frequency

The changes in tropical cyclone frequency as projected by 20-km mesh and 60-km mesh global atmospheric model experiments. The changes are shown in terms of the ratio of future frequency to present frequency. Statistically significant increase (decrease) at 95% confidence level by two-sided t-test is indicated by red (blue) color.

Experiments	Resolution	ΔSST	Integration	Ratio (%) of TC frequency Future/Present								
				Global	NH	SH	N Indian	NW Pacific	NE Pacific	N Atlantic	S Indian	S Pacific
A0	TL959, 20km	MRI CGCM2.3	20yr	71	69	73	61	64	61	122	72	77
A1		MRI CGCM2.3	20yr	75	75	75	71	71	70	123	75	73
A2		MIROC-H	10yr	73	85	58	132	128	50	82	76	11
A3		CMIP3	25yr	80	79	81	85	74	75	105	95	58
B1	TL319, 60km	MRI CGCM2.3	25yr	80	79	83	89	66	69	150	78	92
B2		MIROC-H	25yr	94	100	84	179	164	58	106	110	31
B3		CMIP3	25yr	79	81	76	133	86	67	104	79	64
B4		CSIRO	25yr	78	71	89	93	113	51	63	78	110
C3	TL159, 120km	CMIP3	25yr	71	79	54	99	75	78	75	62	38

Commonly reduced regardless of difference in SST increase pattern.

Mostly same changes are achieved by the same SST setting regardless of resolution difference.

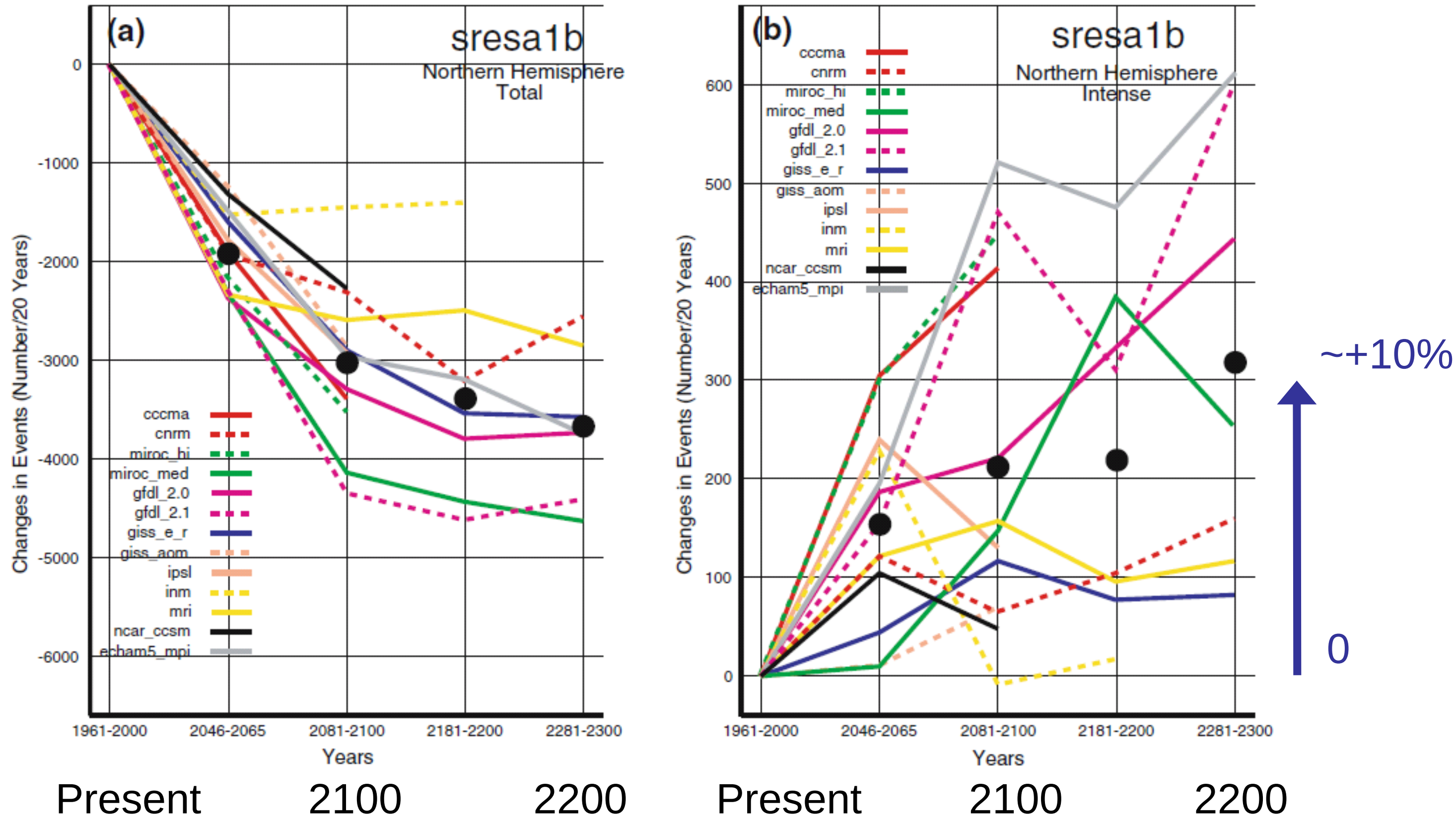
Sugi et al. (2009) submitted

Extratropical cyclones

Extratropical Cyclones

Total cyclone number

"Strong" cyclone number (<970hPa)



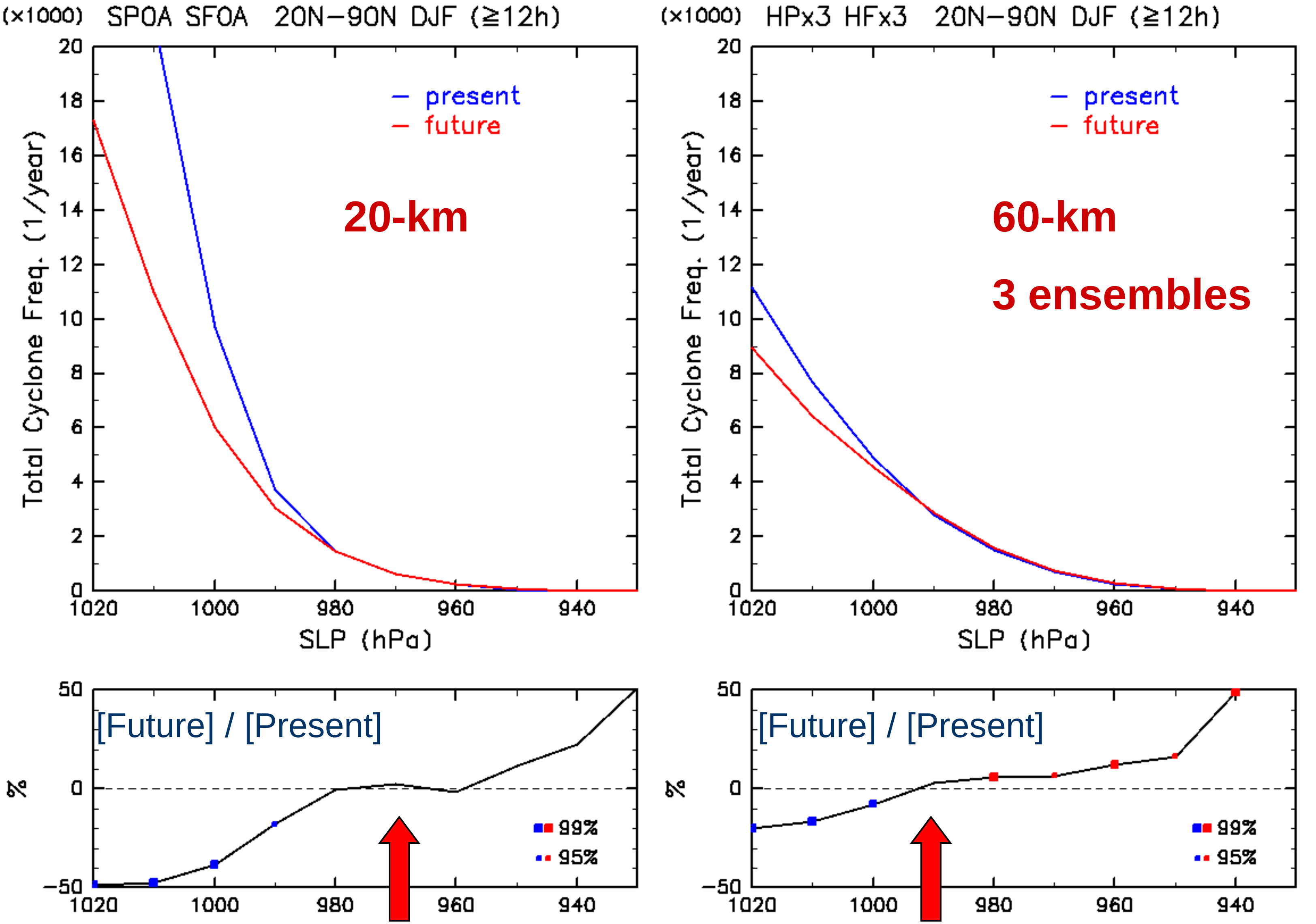
- When tracking extratropical cyclones..
  - Number of cyclones decreases
  - "Strong" cyclones increase

Lambert and Fyfe (2006)

Same in high-resolution models but with different threshold for + or -

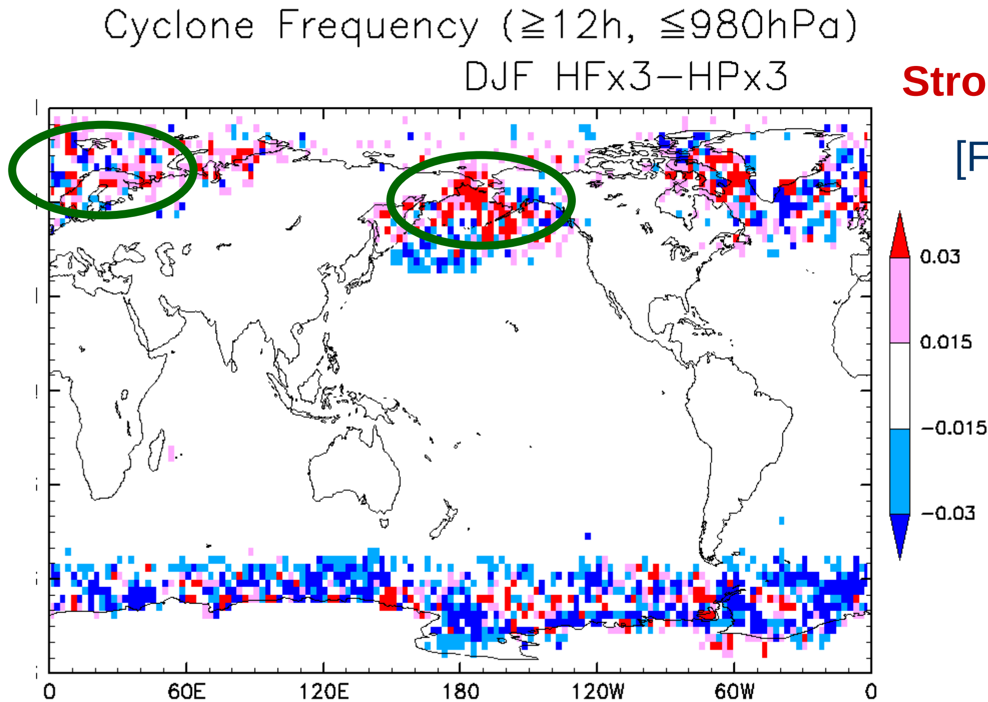
MRI AGCM

Frequency of cyclones as a function of threshold pressure



Mizuta et al. (2009)

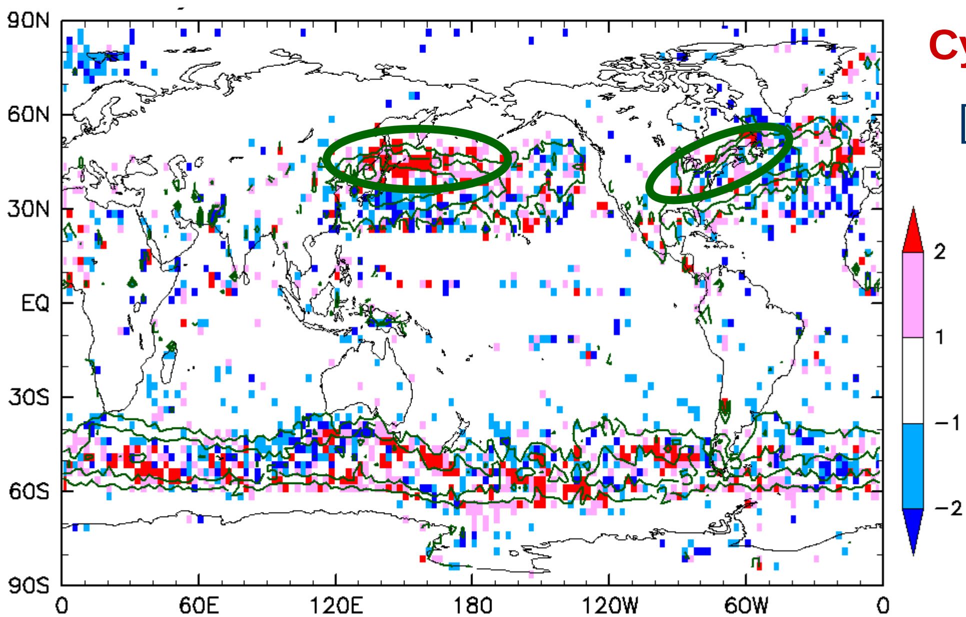
MRI AGCM



Strong Cyclone Frequency

[Future] - [Present]

Strong cyclones increase in the downstream of the storm tracks



Cyclone Growth Rate

[Future] - [Present]

Growth Rate = temporal change of SLP along the track

$$\sigma_{SLP} = -(SLP_{t+} - SLP_{t-})$$

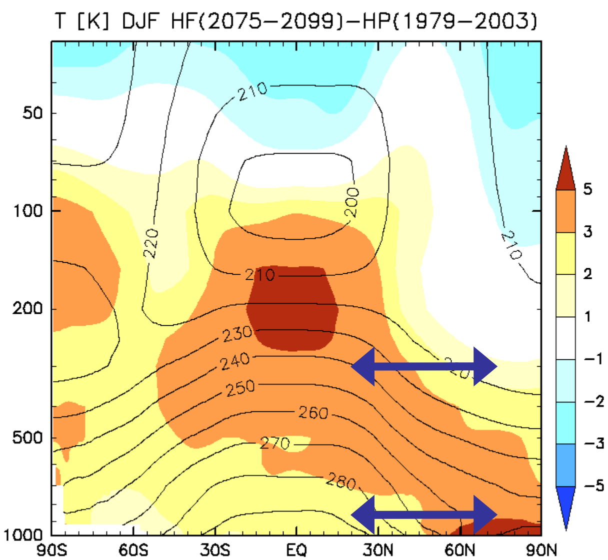
Increase in the upstream of strong cyclone increases

Mizuta et al. (2009)

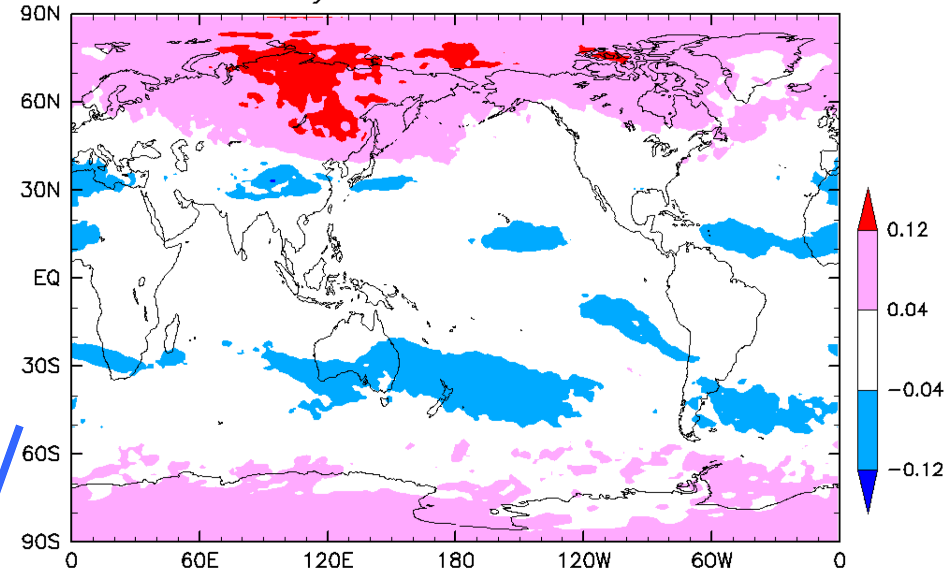
Baroclinicity (maximum Eady growth rate; Lindzen and Farrell 1980)

$$\sigma_{\rm BI} = 0.31 g N^{-1} T^{-1} \nabla T$$

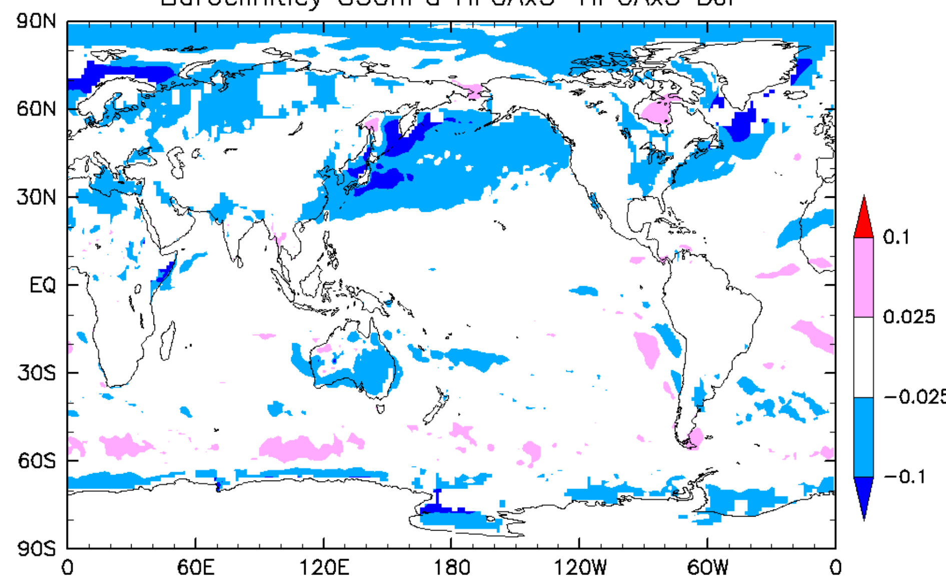
Increase at higher levels of polar region



400 hPa

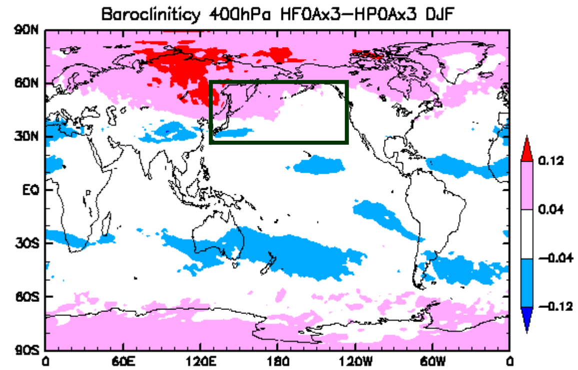


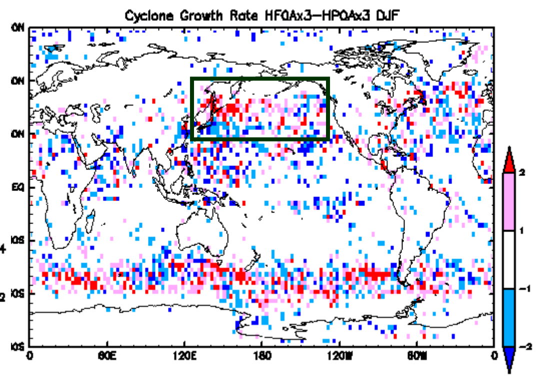
850 hPa

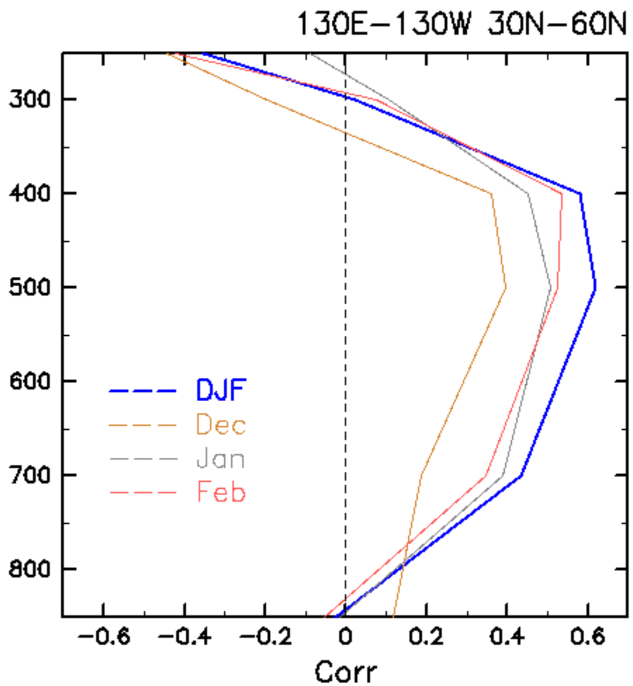


Mizuta et al. (2009)

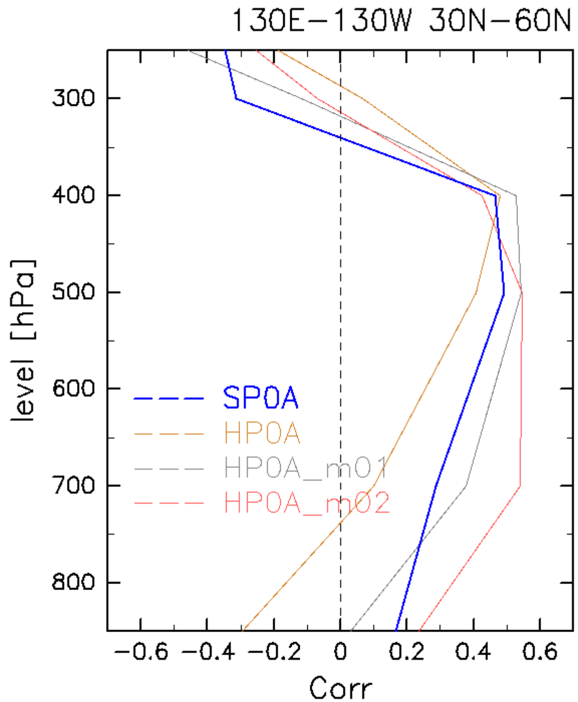
Pattern correlation between the cyclone growth rate change and baroclinicity change (Pacific region)







Each month of 3-member ensembles

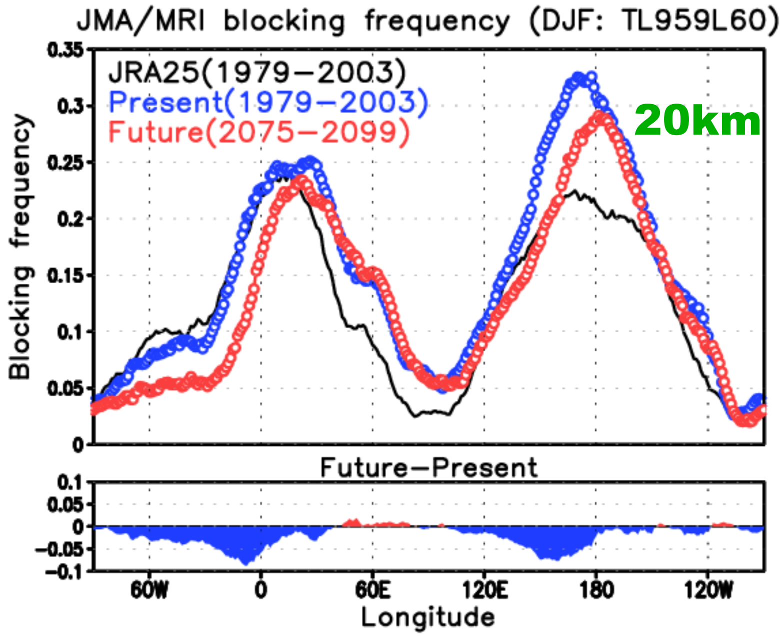


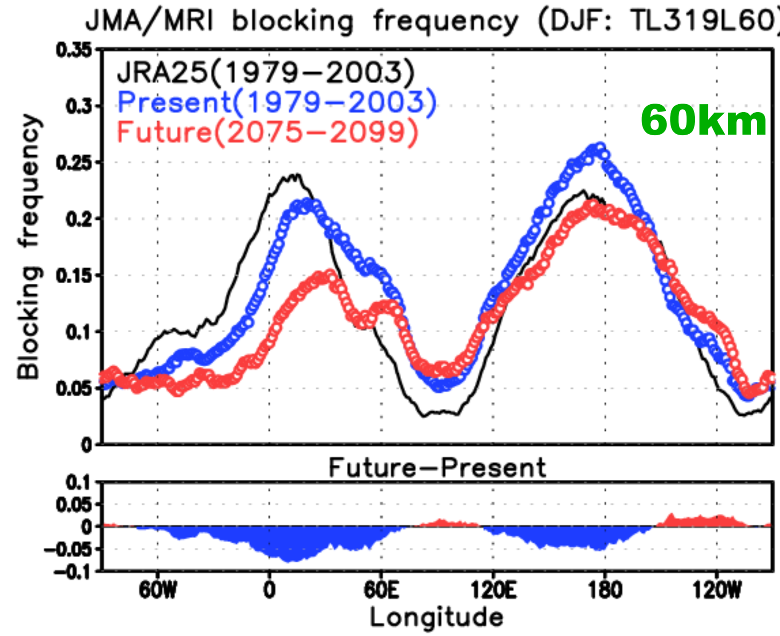
DJF of each member

Mizuta et al. (2009)

NH winter blockings

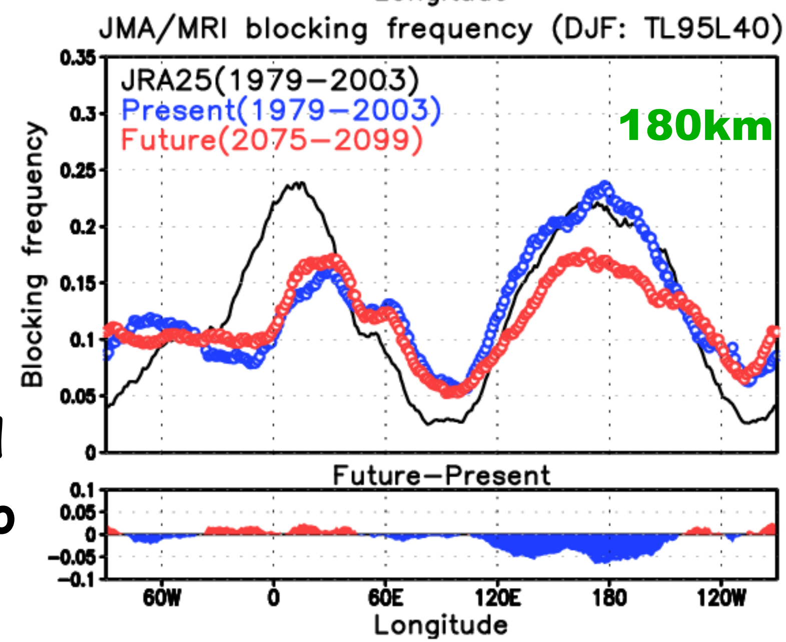
Northern Hemisphere wintertime blocking





The higher the resolution, the more accurate the simulated Euro-Atlantic blocking frequency

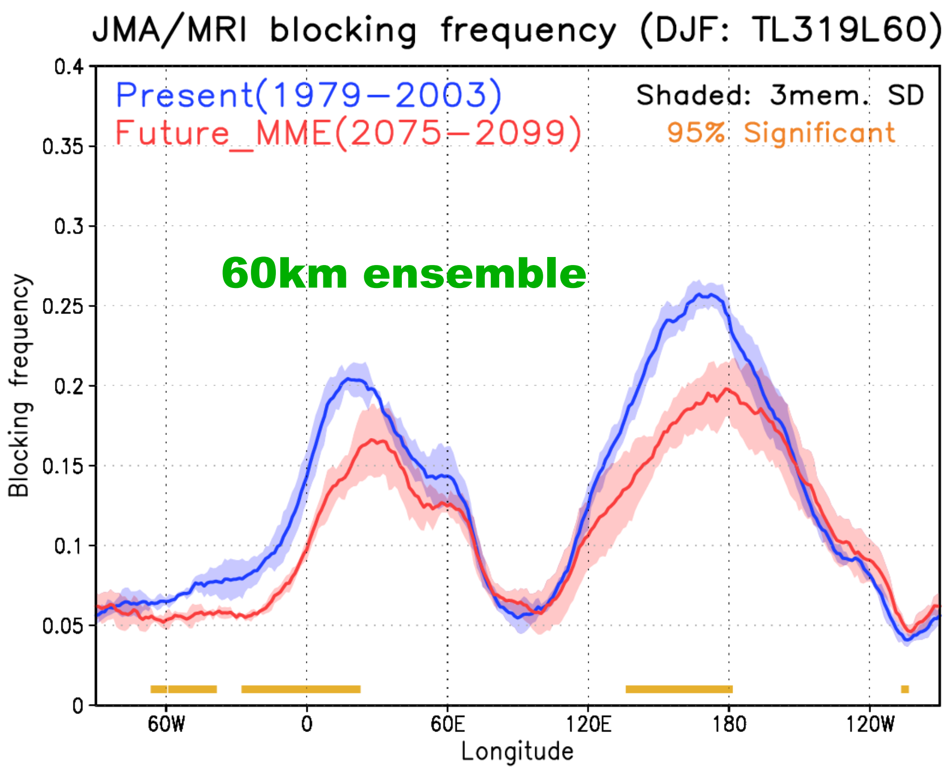
Frequencies of Euro-Atlantic and Pacific blockings are projected to decrease

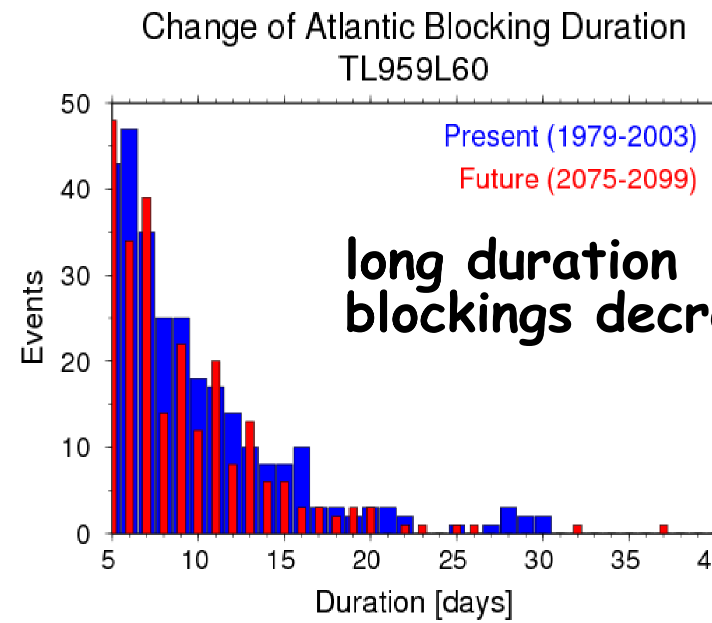


Matsueda et al. (2009) JGR

Uncertainty in future projections of blocking

60km ensemble simulations with different SSTs

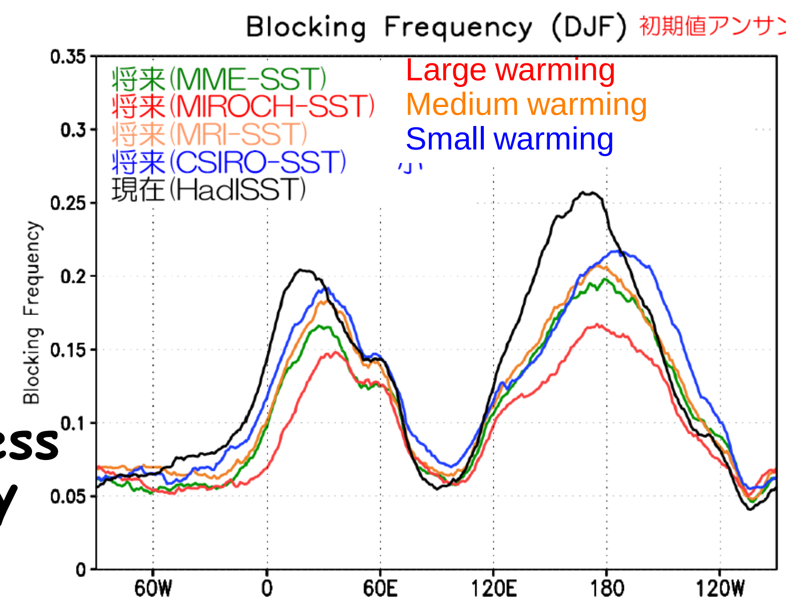




long duration blockings decrease

frequencies of Euro-Atlantic and Pacific blockings are projected to decrease significantly.

The larger the warming is, the less blocking frequency

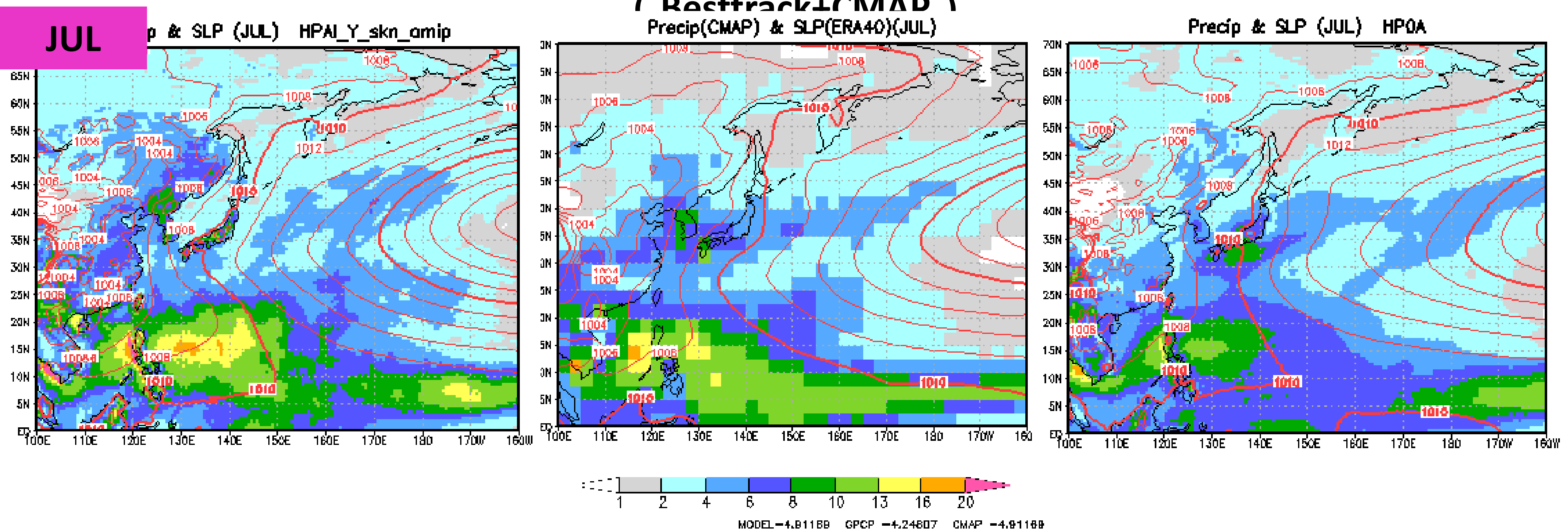


Matsueda et al. (2009)

Future plan

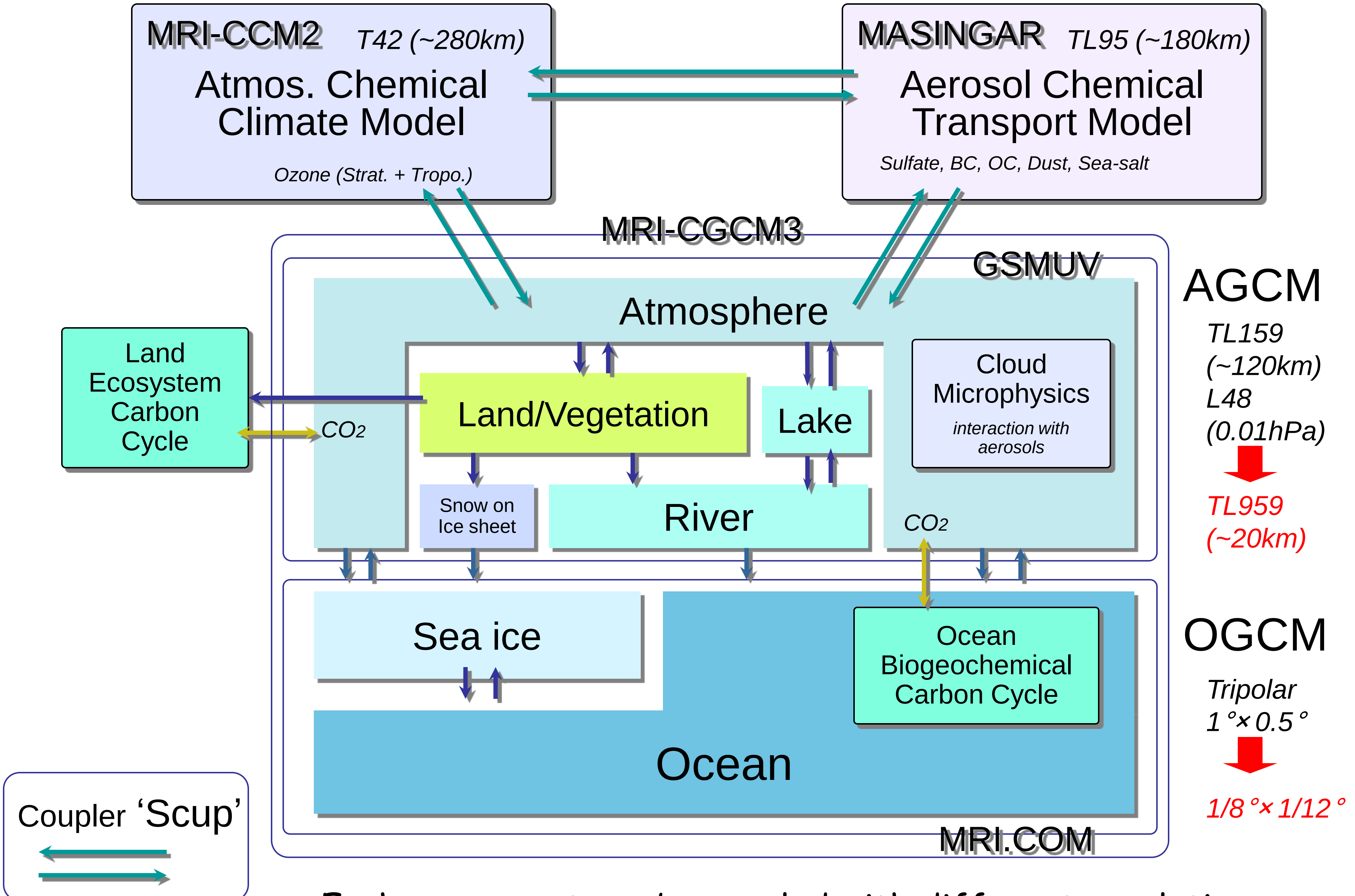
- Next 2 years: use of improved model for TC and precipitation
  AOGCM (ESM): CMIP5 runs with TL159 AGCM + 1x0.5 OGCM
  with TL95 aerosol model + T42 chemistry model
  AGCM: TL959 (20-km) AGCM time-slice

New Cumulus + Ocean Skin	OBS (Besttrack+CMAP)	Current Model



- After that: full AOGCM + ESM
  Atm: 20-km, Ocn: 1/8x1/12,
  plus lower resolution aerosol and chemistry model

MRI Earth System Model: CMIP5 and after



Each component can be coupled with different resolutions